WASHINGTON CITY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1850

We subjetn an editorial fram the New Orleans Be, concerning the source of this paper. The Bee belongs to the class of Southern spaces with Northern principles—papers which have done more injury to the South, than all ber Northern principles—papers which have done more injury to the South, than all ber Northern principles—papers which have stated in the space of the space of the project of the establishment of a paint at being the project of the space of the project of the space of the project of the diamon, without expressing disaprobation of it, we endorsed it. The source we have pursued, is too plain to be misunderstood. We have stated more than once editorially, that we believed the fate of the Union depended on the measures now pending before. Congress. If Texas is diamembered, and California dunitted, with such boundaries at the Convention there claimed, we don't think the Union can be presented but they have passed the Sanata and that hope has become weaker.

The Ber pretends to be "quite certain" that of the "five and forty" Southern senators and representatives who encouraged the project of a Southern paper here, where are not ten who would give the slightest sanction to the doctrine of an overwhelming majority of the South, who it is reproduces. With that of the "five and forty" Southern senators and representatives who encouraged the project of a Southern paper here, where are not ten who would give the slightest sanction to the doctrine of a southern paper here, where are not ten who would give the slightest sanction to the doctrine of its indelity to the principles on which it was founded, with the spread of a southern paper here, but we are quite certain there is not one of them who be lieves in the doctrine of or the would support the Union under notatever or committees to project of a Southern paper here, but we are defined to represent the union of the South, who have the subject of dissimilation or the doctrine of the control of the co the Bes know but little by observation, and stand these things for if ever she undertakes to nothing by sympathy. Located at a few commercial points, inhabited largely by Northern awake from the blissful dream of Southern unantraders, and engrossed with the business of barter and sale, such papers are too apt to value right, honor and power according to their immediate sence on the price of produce and the money market—and seldom have the capacity to under-stand even that.

The Bee says with characteristic counting-

house slang and servility, that "The Southern Press may settle the question of its fidelity to the principles on which it was founded, with those acho contributed their means to start it into being. Well that question is easily settled. For neither tributed or promised to contribute any thing to start it into being. We took the exclusive responsibility of starting it into being ourselves, and have no question to settle, except with our subscribers, who by their rapid augmentation and cordial support, authorize us to look down with tranquility on such betrayers of the South as the Bee, even when they have the assurance ledged the will and control of the people, and that it was due to the public that the impression which we had made should be removed. We have ever acknowledged the will and control of the people, and sponsibility of starting it into being ourselves, to pretend to be her organs. Our sentiments on the questions now pending,

were uttered some time ago, in a production promise in which however humble, was received all over the South with an extent and unanimity of approbation never surpassed. In the lecture on the North and the South, the senior editor of this

dered of her share of the territory now in dispute, when, as an agricultural people, she requires her full proportion, she would be recreant to her interests, her power, her right, her honor and her fame; recreant to her history and her fame; recreate to maintain it at all hazards, and unucrant the fame; her fame;

By that proposition we shall stand, and we think the South will stand, the desertion and lamentation of mercantile and mercenary organs to the contrary notwithstanding.

alors in Congress: The lottowing extraction on the Western waters—was tost. Ayes 93, nays 98.

The next amendment upon which the ayes and was not the fact. In a private letter he says:

"Business engagements yesterday prevented"

alors in Congress: The lottowing extraction on the Western waters—was tost. Ayes 93, nays 98.

The next amendment upon which the ayes and nays were ordered, was that appropriating 455,000 for the erection of a custom-house, post-office, "Business engagements yesterday prevented"

The next amendment upon which the ayes and nays were ordered, was that appropriating 455,000 for the erection of a custom-house, post-office, "Business engagements yesterday prevented"

We are for disunion, every body knows that. We look upon it as an inevitable necessity, post-poneable perhaps, but necessary, particularly ne-cessary, to North Carolina. The duties collected poneable perhaps, but necessary, particularly necessary, to North Carolina. The duties collected from the foreign trade of this port alone would support the government of the State. In case of dissolution, the cosatwise trade would also be subject to revenue. We do not believe that in the history of the world a case can be found to purallel the condition of North Carolina in this Union. She has been modest; she has been mute. This reserved energy has been mistaken. Let the trial confe, and those who have talked more and felt less will find North Carolina where she was in the Revolution, first, first, first. Her present purpose is that of the giant, who thus recuperated his energies. Let the battle come, and Rip Van Winkle will teach some persons a lecture, which will never be forgotten. There are here around us almost a regiment of picked men, always ready, aheays rough, always gallant. With such a force we could storm the capitol. We have flying artillery enough to do it. Take heed—take heed.

[Wilmingion (N. C.) Aurora.

When Mr. CLAY called the authors of such abominable sentiments "traitors," he was greeted with a long and savage howl of rage and defiance by every disunion press in South Carolina, and by the few incendiary and disorganizing journals which, in other States of the South, have vantured to sustain her infamous course; but we are proud to add that he was applauded and extolled by every rational and patriotic citizen from the Delaware to the Sabine. The language of the paper above quoted is just the echo of that habitually employed by the Charleston Mercury and its kindred presses. We care not to lumber our columns with citations, but if it be at all necessary, we can present a mass of When Mr. CLAY called the authors of such not to lumber our columns with citations, but if it be at all necessary, we can present a mass of incontrovertible evidence in support of the assertion. It will not, however, be gainaid, since no intelligent person pretends to doubt that South Carolina desires a dissolution of the Union, and that here and there, beyond the limits of the Palmetto State, there are individuals so infuriated by imaginary wrongs, and so 3. P. M.—Baltimore Sun, August 26.

imity to the disagreable consciousness that sh

Virginia Sentiment. We take the following from the Fredericksburn News, whose editor has never swerved from

the couse of Southern rights. We hope the proposition of his corresp will be adopted. For we believe that if meetings were held all over Virginia, and the pending questions discussed, nine out of ten would go as those in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, &c., have gone. The pretence that Virginia members of Congress nor anybody else con- is in favor of the Compromise, collectively

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE COMPROMISE ledged the will and control of the people, and that will when ascertained fairly, no one would more readily bow to it. We conceive the Compromise in the concrete or the abstract, united or separate, in parts or the whole, as a gigantic fraud upon the South, and unworthy to be sustained by any Southern representative on the floor of Congress. We believed it honestly and as is ever the case with us, said so through the columns of this journal. We may have misreaper said:—

"If after all this (previous division of terrihave said that in which we are not sustained by

think the South will stand, the desertion and lamentation of mercantile and mercenary organs to the contrary notwithstanding.

The editor of the Bee denounces the course of South Carolina as "infamous," and the doctrine of Disunion as treason. If it had not been for the rhodomontade of Mr. CLAV in his last greatest pacification speech in the Senate, we might have supposed that the editor of the Bee was some fresh imported Hessian, or serf, who had not yet perused the Constitution of the United States. That defines treason to be levying war against the United States or giving aid and comfort to their enemies. When Disunion occurs, The United States no longer exist.

By a figure of speech, there may be such a thing as moral treason. But if there is, it consists in the sacrifice of liberty to power. And what these men mean who cant so much about the Union, and the love of it, is power—the power of a majority, of which it is now implously pretended, as of yore by kingly parasites, that it can do no wrong. Such men would have been good analysics to the despotism of James—but yield our entire interest in the gold mines of the gold our entire interest in the gold mines of the we contributed to form—whether we shall sell our own lands and then pay for them out of a fund three-fourths of which is more than the gold mines of the courts in the gold mines of the course parasited to the course parasited to the course parasites, that it can do no wrong. Such men would have been good and the court of the court of the proposition to the Omnions Bill, and proposition to the Omnions Bill, and proposition to the Omnions Bill, and proposition to the Omnions Bill. I humbly conceive that it is time that the people of Virginia should awake from their lethargy, and take the vindication of their rights spirit abroad in the country. I have not conversed with a man out of Frederickshurg who does not fully approve the course parasite of the proposition to the Omnions Bill, and proposition to the Omnions Bill. I humbly conceive that it is

good subjects to the despotism of JAMES—but we contributed to form—whether we shall yield our entire interest in the gold mines of California, and the trade on the Pacific—in a

for them out of a fund three-fourths of which two contributed to form—whether we shall yield our entire interest in the gold mines of California, and the trade on the Pacific—in a word, whether we shall yield to the Compromise, and thereby yield to Northern capidity every right for which the South has contended. We wish it tried, and therefore heartily sanction the proposition of our correspondent.

The amendment appropriating \$15,000 for paying for publishing the proceedings of the House in the "Globe," \$7,50 per column, in addition to the subscriptions for said paper, was concurred in. Ayes 103, nays 80.

The amendment appropriating \$10,000 for binding the Congressional Globe, was next read and concurred in. Ayes 93, nays 46.

The amendment appropriating \$8,000 for purchasing one hundred sets of the Congressional Globe, and \$15,000 for one hundred sets of Gales' debates for the use of the House; was then read and concurred in. Ayes 67, nays 74.

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The amendment appropriating \$15,000 for purchasing one hundred sets of the Congressional Globe, was next read and concurred in. Ayes 93, nays 46.

The amendment appropriating \$8,000 for purchasing one hundred sets of the House of the House with the majority he was excluded from taking his seat and his opponent admitted;—hereupon a number of Senators and Representatives withdrew, leaving the House without a quorum—the remaining members took upon themselves the responsibility to fill the vacant seats with men enough to form a quorum and proceed with the business.—(Proceedings, New Mexican Legislature.)

Can't Senator Douglas find some precedent

to find that something like it was done before, ried,

ion announced. It is a steam whistle of great We advice the editor of the Union to

of these also—to keep his courage up. The editor of the Union asks if he may

publish a letter complimentary of his course. Certainly—if he will publish those he receives enouncing it.

We have no idea of indulging him, as Senator FOOTE was, in publishing only the letters that were favorable to his views. Let us have both

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE. Tureday, August 27, 1850.

r the presentation of petitions, &c.,
UNDERWOOD moved to take up the bill

After the presentation of petitions, &c.,
Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to take up the billfor the relief of the Orange and Alexandria, Va.,
Rail-Road Company, which was severed to.

[Explanation. On the establishment of the
District of Columbia, and of the Federal city
within it, the State of Virginia advanced to the
Federal Government the sum of \$120,000 to aid
in the erection of the public buildings. The bill
provides to refund this sum of money to the
Orange and Alexandria Rail-Road Company, to
aid in the work of that road, the State having surrendered the claim to the company.]

Mr. UNDERWOOD advocated the passage of
the bill; and was cornessity supported by Messrs.
Mason and Hunter, of Virginia.

Mr. BADGER opposed the bill, on the ground
that the claim is not a fair and bona fide claim.

Mr. HUNTER replied, contending that under
all the circumstances of the transaction, this is an
equitable claim upon the Government.

Mr. BUTLER said that he could find a good
reason to vote for this bill, in the fact that the money
is to be appropriated to a public improvement—a
public road for the benefit of the whole country.

And as thousands upon thousands of the public

And as thousands upon thousands of the pub ands have been voted to rail-roads in of States, equal to so much money, he could no comprehend why technical objections should made in this case, especially, when the State Virginia had seded a half dozen States to

Virginia had seded a half dozen States to the Union.

Mr. BADGER replied that if the bill were put upon that ground, he might support it; but he would not support it as a claim.

Mr. MASON replied upon the question of law, defending the validity of the claim.

Mr. CASS should support the bill. The money was advanced by Virginia to the Government in the day of its adversity, and now in the day of our prosperity he was in favor of paying it back.

The debate was further prolonged by Measrs.

DAYTON, BRADSURY and BALDWIN in opposition to the bill, and by Measrs. Rusk, Underwood, Dawson, Berraien and Foote, in support of it.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, as follows:

Messrs, Atchison, Barnwell, Bell Be rien, Clay, Bawson, Bodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soule, Sprunce, Turney, Underwood, Wales,

Walker.—28.
Nave-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bradbury Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsion, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Pearce, Snields, Sturgeon, Upham, Whitcomb, Winthrop, Yules.—22.

And the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuzsday, August 27, 1850.

The reading of the voluminous journal of yesterday's proceedings was, on motion of Mr.

BURT, dispensed with:

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The motion to reconsider the vote last taken yesterday—concurring in the committee's amendment for outfits for Charges to Portugal, New Granada, Guatemala and Equador—was, on motion of Mr. Vinton, laid on the table.

The bill then being the first business in order under the Speaker's decision, the amendments reported by the Committee of the Whole, and remaining yet unacted on, were proceed, d with.

123.
The next was to appropriate \$7,500 for rendering the vaults of the Philadelphia custom-house fit for storing goods. It was concurred in. Ayes

Mr. DUER, of New York, moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment, approprinting \$55,000 for the relief and protection of American seamen on our Western waters, was

rejected.
Mr. BURT, of South Carolina, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and there it was laid by ayes 99, nays 85.

The amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the construction of a custom house, and post office building at St. Louis, was next read and rejected.

cossion of the compromise at the different precincts in the county.

A motion requiring the secretary of the meeting to furnish our Senator, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and Representatives in Congress, with a copy of the proceedings, was passed.

On motion, it was requested that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Planters' Advocate and in the Mississippian. The meeting then adjourned until the 1st Monday in September pext.

4. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and

read a third time, and under the previous question was finally passed by ayes 131—nays 62. Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, moved to reconsider the vote and to lay the motion on the table. Car-

The New Mexican Legislature is a fine specimen of the new order of citizens now manufactured by Congress against time.

But Gen. Cass asserts that any people of a territory, even though fresh conquored, have inherent sovereignty.

The beautiful steamer Thomas Collyer, Captain Carson, with a fine party, made on her first excursion to Mount Vernon and back. It is presented to have a charming jaunt. To-morrow the

SOUTHERN RICHT'S MEETINGS.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 36.30 .-- A gentleman of high standing and a distinguished Ex-Governor of our State, now in California, writes home to a friend, and we are permitted to extract the following paragraph from his otherwise highly interesting letter. It outweighs all the proof and speculation of politicans in regard to its being impracticable that the South PUBLIC MERTING .- Pursuant to notice the

seambled this day, to reserve from the feding seambled this day, to reserve from their delinest properties of the Nashville Generation as second; the seamble of the seamble day to the Nashville Generation as second; the theory of the seamble day to seamble day the seamb

METING IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.—At a large mass meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county, held at Bunker's Hill, on the 25th July, for the purpose of taking into consideration the great Southern question, on motion of Mr. Davis, Col. Heir was called to the chair, and D. T. Lingo appointed secretary.

The chairman then, in a very lucid manner, explained the object of the meeting, and on motion Messrs. W. S. Dilworth, R. C. Hurst, Noah Teat, Edmund Davis, and Joshua Taylor were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.—The committee then retired, and during the absence of the committee, Mr. Papy, of Lon co. The committee then returned, and through the sence of the committee then returned, and through the committee the first twelve of the resolutions—a direct assault upon the institutions of the South—endangering the stability and permannously adopted by acclamation. Col. Dil. Fig. 70, Russell, and Col. Heir seasons and palpable violation of the Constitution was made for a writ of habeas once, and the property of any, and every description, once, and the property of any and every description, will be a gross and palpable violation of the Constitutions of the South—endangering the stability and permannously adopted by acclamation. Col. Dil. Policy Col. Heir was called to the chair, and D. T.

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The committee then retired, and during the absence of the committee, Mr. Papy, of Leon co., was called on to address the meeting, who acquitted himself in his usually happy manner.

The committee then returned, and through the chairman, reported the first twelve of the resolutions of the Nashville Convention, which were lightly and permanence of the Republic, and which ought to be reamnimously adopted by acclamation. Col. Dil-worth, Dr. Russell, and Col. Heir, severally ad-dressed the meeting on the subject before them

Oon motion of D. T. Lingo, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Tallahassee papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

T. J. HEIR, Chairman.

From the Planters' (Miss.) Advocate.

pared to approve any plan that Congress may adopt for the adjustment of the difficulties growing out of the question of slavery, of a just

and equitable character, we cannot sanction any

cheme or plan which surrenders the rights of the South.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the bill reported to the Senate of the United States, by

necessary arrangements preliminary to a discussion of the compromise at the different

tember next.
HAMPTON WILLIAMS, Chairman.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.

PARKER, Agent for the above very superior HAIR WAS i, received, this day, 12 gross.

lesale and retail, at PARKERS' PARKERS'
Fancy Comb and Perfumery Store,
Pennsylvania Av. near National Hotel
ang. 8.—3t.

J. Knox Walker, erney at Law and General Agent,

OFFERS his services in his profession and Agent for the Prosecution and Collection Claims before Congress and the Departments, also obtaining Patents.

G. W. ED WARDS, Sec retary.

D. T. LINGO, Secretary.

Public Meeting.—A meeting of a portion of the people of Noxubee county was held in the Hampton Williams acted as chairman, and G. W. Edwards as secretary.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of a sense of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz: James Murray, Dr. A. E. Fant, and E. W. Ferris.

The committee retired, and in a short time.

The committee retired, and in a short time.

LGCAB IN PERIOD A.

An occurrence transpired in this city yesterday that we may feel it our duty to treat at some length at a future time. It was either the legal arrest of a slave, or the most unjust abduction of a colored man who is not a slave. If the former, the laws are and shall be paramount, and we will to the last uphold and defend those whose duty it is to administer and execute them; but if the latter, the subject shall never be silenced until justice.

The name of the negro is Andrew Lewis. He was arrested by Officer Mulloy on a warrant, as a non-resident. He was taken before Justice

The committee retired, and in a short time as a non-resident. He was taken before Justice returned to the meeting and reported the following smith, who heard and dismissed the case. Imme-

building at St. Louis, was next read and rejected. Ayes 77, nays 93.

The amendment appropriating \$29,000 for a custom house at Bangor, Maine, was then read and rejected. Ayes 80, 13ys 93.

The amendment appropriating \$50,000 for constructing a building for the purposes of a custom house, post office and court house at Mobile, Alacoming next in order, was concurred in. Ayes 113, nays 68.

The amendment appropriating a sum not exceeding \$25,000, for the purposes of a site and the Bath, Maine, was next voted on and concurred in. Ayes 94, nays 87.

The amendment appropriating \$15,000 for pay-like the controversy between the Ayes 94, nays 87.

The amendment appropriating \$15,000 for pay-like the controversy between the adjustment of the controversy between the adjustment of the controversy between the as a slave, and, as we understand, handcusing him in the street apprehended him, claiming him as a slave, and, as we understand, handcusing him as a slave, and, as we understand, handcusing him as a slave, and, as we understand, handcusing him and bore him from the city.

We repeat it, if his is all according to law and blave our full and hearty support; but if usurpation, tyrany, and oppression have been practised, the actors in it shall have our full and hearty support; but if usurpation, tyrany, and oppression have been practised, the actors in it shall have our full and hearty support; but if usurpation, tyrany, and one structed as to commend it to our favor and support, would in our opinion be unwise and post office at Bath, Maine, was next voted on and concurred in the following resolutions:

Resolved. That an unqualified approval of any we understand, handcusing him and bore him from the city.

We repeat it, if this is all according to law and bore him from the city.

We repeat it, if this is all according to law and law to full and hearty support; but if usurpation, tyrany, and delivered on Sattracted as to commend it to our favor and support and their according to hearty support is the adjustment of the contr

ported to the Senate of the United States, by the Committee of Thirteen, known as the Compromise, as it now stands, and that we regard it not as a compromise, but a shameful surrender of Southern rights.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to make, in conjunction with the committee of the friends of the compromise, the necessary arrangements preliminary to a dis-

THE SLAVE EXCITEMENT AT HARRISBURG .- The

and equality, at any and all hazards and to the asset remity.

Resolved 5th. That we do not intend by these resolutions to refuse our assent to have the Missouri Compromise bill applied to any territory of the United States, by way to conciliation and to preserve the Union,—should a returning sense of our Northern brethren lead them to adopt the same.—Eutaw Democrat.

the slaves were committed, and they are now in jail. There is no doubt that on Tuesday next,

The following opinion of Judge Person was opposited in size been practiced, the again and administration in the best and believed to Startedy session of any property guaranteed to him by the session of any property guaranteed to him by the private of the liberty through high-handed in the liberty of the l

The Stave Excirement at Harrisburg, caused by the possess by law no such power, but where a prima of the excitement at Harrisburg, caused by the arrest of three fugitive slaves from Virginia. Two of them belonged to Wm. Taylor, and the other to George H. Eisler, of Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia. On the night the slaves ran off, the owners missed also three horses, saddles and bridles. The two gentlemen who claimed the negroes, arrived in frarrisburg a few days ago, and obtained a warrant and had them arrested and warrant and had them arrested were slaves belonging to Mr. Taylor—and in our decision his morning, and the wide and the will judicially take notice of the facts proved before us yesterday, that the men endeavored to be arrested were slaves was decurred to be arrested were slaves belonging to Mr. Taylor—and in our decision his morning, was declared that he had a right to use just as much fores is agreeting and securing them as an officer of this Commonwealth, with process in his hands has in executing such proves. In a proved to have been used in this case, but would hall them answerable for an assault and t

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE SLAVE QUESTION.—It is not to be disguised, that the subject of slavery is now a more exciting and dangerous question than ever it has been at any previous period of our political existence. And yet how rarely is it that we see or hear it discussed philosophically and calmly! The extremists of the North, sided by such politicians as Seward, Van Buren, and Wilmot, contemplate it in a single aspect, and without the slightest regard to consequences. They act upon the motive that its abolition must be effected by any and by all means. Force was openly invoked by the motley gathering at Cazenovia a few days ago, and force is re-echoed by the insurrectionary blacks ley gathering at Cazenovia a few days ago, and force is re-echoed by the insurrectionary blacks of the South. Societies for the purpose of encouraging the absconding of the slaves of the South, are now openly arganized in the North, and those who assist in the work are celebrated as warriors, or canonized as saints. The condi-tion of the North is never once estimated by these functions if their mad schemes shall succeed. They will not see that in several Western States negroes are forbidden to reside. They cannot see that in all the other free States, inevitable

see that in all the other free States, inevitable necessity will compel the adoption of the same course. To every intelligent comparison between the condition of our colored population here, and that in the South, they reply with contemptuous denials, and bitter denunciations.

Infuriated by the obstacles interposed by the Constitution, and engouraged by the aid afforded by desperate and bankrupt politicians, they are now confederating to affect the release of the slaves by the open massacre of the whites. It is folly to deny the design, when at the same time that we see them professing it in one quartime that we see them professing it in one quar-

is folly to deny the design, when at the same time that we see them professing it in one quarter, they are attempting to carry it into fearful and bloody pratice in another.

That sooner or later, these efforts will come to a point, and that we shall be called upon to meet the question in its worst and most fearful aspect, before many months have passed, we do not doubt. We are no alarmist. We can see where the design is to deceive by rant and fus-tian; and we are not slow to place a proper value upon all those excitements incidental to the times, and to fathom their depth. We look the times, and to fathom their depth. We look now upon the combinations and conspiracy we have alluded to as a real, living, and impending danger. It is true it is guided by fanatics; but it is also true that there fanatics are aided by others, who hyperritically deny the doctrines of these hot and impetuous enemies of the general peace. Do we not daily see passing before our eye, the evidences that the bold bad men who sustaiu Fred. Douglass in his assault upon the Constitution and the Union, and Garrison in his assaults upon the living God, are on the other assaults upon the living God, are, on the other hand, encourged by what is called the "sentiment of the North againt slavery?" Fourteen

years ago, an aroused public openion sanctioned and applauded the throwing of abolition pamphlets into the waters of the Delaware. Now we sit unmoved while fugitive slaves hold meetings in our midst to excite a servile war in the South!

Thirteen years ago, an Abolition hall was consumed in Philadelphia, and the people declared that the frightful cure was asked for by the alarming character of the disease. Now we hear English emissaries assailing the father of our country, and see rewards paid to the agitators who are sent to the South to fan the flame of insurrection. It is but a day or two since the

the slaves were committed, and they are now in jail. There is no doubt that on Tuesday next, (to which day the court stands adjourned,) a writ of habeas corpus will be issued, on which the slaves will be heard, and if liberated on bail, we may expect another tumult.

The uproar and excitement during the day is were very great, and the Judge of the court thought it advisable to call upon Gen. Seiler for volunteers, who promptly obeyed the order, and had, in a very short time, a sufficient body of able bodied men under his command, with muskets and bayonets fixed, to disperse the mobprimeipally composed of colored men and womenfrom the front of the jail. All is quiet now, but I fear the worst is not over, as the owners seem to be determined to reclaim their property at all hazards.

End of the fail. All is quiet now, but I fear the worst is not over, as the owners seem to be determined to reclaim their property at all hazards.

Harrisburg, August 26, 1850.

The following opinion of Judge Pearson was delivered on Saturday avening, when he heard the owners and their assistants on a habeas corpus, on the charge of assault and battery.

The Commonwealth vs. William Taylor and others.—Writ of Habeas Corpus.—These gentlemen are brought from the prison of Dauphin county, on a writ of habeas corpus, having been confined under the following circumstances. The Court was informed this day that a great riot had comelous the subject is entirely disposed of.

THEORY AND RECEIVED BY

character which it seems to estab II all nomministations should be WALKER & RICHARDS

seem Publishers Southern Questroly Re-

cowerer, her purpose was to reach and cur, will always be found laborridg to excuse the barress us up this subject, her edon'ts have possibult, and in paralyze all afforts wi registnot list to without success. A common origin pare. How is it now? . The sholiking party a common tenguage, have made the English can always he heard through its press at introduce outs to a great extent, and the she Sent of Government, but through what

Mathematics and Physical Literature.

atents.

H apid agains, while the Fremotial of Solution, respecting the organization of a committee to constitute the constitute the constitute to

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